

Patterns and anti-patterns of embedded development

What security incidents of 2023 teach us (and one of 2024)

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Why?

Who is Marta?



My picks

- Bricked trains
- HTTP/2 protocol implementation issues
- Signing keys leaking
- Linux kernel issues
- The XZ backdoor

Bricked trains

The storyline...

(happened in 2022, published 2023)

- A regional train operator buys trains with **complete maintenance manuals**
 - They sign a maintenance contract with someone else than the manufacturer
 - What could go wrong?
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- Reminder: trains are heavily regulated (safety standards)

The storyline...

(happened in 2022, published 2023)

- Trains do not start after maintenance
 - The workshop gets in touch with a reverse engineering group...
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- The story made local and international news
 - The complete presentation from 37C3:
<https://youtu.be/XrlrbfGZo2k?si=FrIs2AsBvscCzGki>

What have they found

- Lock after a long stop
- Lock after a GPS position match
- Date lock
- “Unlock codes”

Image Source:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrlrbfGZo2k>



Anti-patterns

- Nearly every train had a different firmware version
 - Per-device changes?
 - Version control?
 - Automated tests?
- Build paths (in metadata) suggest a local copy, not CI
- Certification - didn't spot it?
- Developer's ethics?

HTTP/2

Implementation
Issues

HTTP/2 Rapid Reset (CVE-2023-44487)

- Exploited in the wild from August to October 2023
- Issue in implementation of HTTP/2 parallel streams
 - Clients doing massive creation and resetting the request (RST_STREAM frame)
 - Much work on the server side resulting in a Denial of Service
- Most HTTP servers affected

More information with links to products affected : <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2023-44487>

Detailed analysis: <https://blog.cloudflare.com/technical-breakdown-http2-rapid-reset-ddos-attack/>

HTTP/2 Rapid Reset: Patterns and anti-patterns

- A weakness in HTTP/2 protocol definition
 - Streams after RST_STREAM do not count to the stream limit
- Less impact if using careful resource allocation
 - Lighthttpd not affected <https://redmine.lighttpd.net/boards/2/topics/11188>
 - Processing in batches
 - Stream limit per client at 8
- Usefulness of rate limiting
 - Fix in nghttp2:
<https://github.com/nghttp2/nghttp2/pull/1961/commits/72b4af6143681f528f1d237b21a9a7aee1738832>

Signing keys
leaking

MSI signing private keys leak

- Bleeping Computer reported MSI being a target for a ransomware attack
 - See the story:
<https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/intel-investigating-leak-of-intel-boot-guard-private-keys-after-msi-breach/>
 - A leak of signing private keys for Intel's BootGuard UEFI for MSI products

Key leak: Patterns and anti-patterns

- Secure boot schemas depend on key security
 - Multiple levels of keys
 - Usually a revocation possibility exists
- “Positive point”: seems to have a separate key for each product

Key leak: Patterns and anti-patterns

- Private keys taken by ransomware
 - Likely on a machine in the “main” company network
- No revocation mechanism
 - Attackers may use those keys for years
- Marta’s solution would be (in this case):
 - Two machines not connected to any network, with backup
 - Hardware tokens to store keys

Linux kernel issues

Linux kernel bugs: bpf verifier

- CVE-2023-2163
 - “Incorrect verifier pruning in BPF in Linux Kernel ≥ 5.4 leads to unsafe code paths being incorrectly marked as safe, resulting in arbitrary read/write in kernel memory, lateral privilege escalation, and container escape.”
 - Fix:
<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=71b547f561247897a0a14f3082730156c0533fed>

Linux kernel bugs: nvmet use-after-free

- CVE-2023-5178
 - “A use-after-free vulnerability was found in `drivers/nvme/target/tcp.c` in ``nvmet_tcp_free_crypto`` due to a logical bug in the NVMe/TCP subsystem in the Linux kernel. This issue may allow a malicious user to cause a use-after-free and double-free problem, which may permit remote code execution or lead to local privilege escalation.”
 - Fix: <https://lore.kernel.org/linux-nvme/20231002105428.226515-1-sagi@grimberg.me/>
 - Also shows that submission to “stable” is still tricky

Linux kernel bugs

- And dozens others...
- Potential impact
 - External interaction with drivers, control of the system memory...
- Configuration impact
 - Every configuration includes a different set of bugs

Linux kernel bugs: patterns and anti-patterns

- “Do not break the user API” policy
 - Mostly safe update of the kernel version
 - Occassional breakages considered bugs
- CVE assignment
 - High volume (half of CVEs from a typical Yocto Project build)
 - Sometimes hard to find match commit<->CVE
 - This has changed in 2024!

The XZ backdoor

XZ backdoor

- A popular compression library in version 5.6.0 and 5.6.1 included a backdoor
- Included by a co-maintainer
 - Who has been gaining trust from the maintainer for 2 years
- OSS-security discussion:
<https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2024/03/29/4>

XZ backdoor: Patterns and anti-patterns

- It has been spotted before landing in long term support versions!
- Various build systems and build options are useful
 - Fun fact: the Yocto Project didn't include the update, because it failed to build
 - Embedded has rich set of architectures/compilers/libc...

XZ backdoor: Patterns and anti-patterns

- Sole maintainer of a frequently used project
 - Workload
 - Funding
- Obfuscation, data hiding
 - Payload in binary streams “for tests”
 - M4 scripts, complex regular expressions

Conclusions time

Lessons learnt

- Protocols and standards might contain bugs
- Security best practices are there for a reason
 - If making your life harder - ask a security expert for a fix!
- Development best practices are security measures
 - Mandatory code review
 - Small commits
 - Tests
- Consider your dependencies

Do you want to continue the discussion?

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